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We have secured a big job in WASH GINGHAMS bought before recent sharp advances, now selling at

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WE ARE SHOWING A VERY COMPLETE LOT OF American Muslins and Crepes.

Seldom does a season bring forth such a wonderfully beautiful assortment of distinctive new patterns as we are able to show at present. The following are a few of the many lines now at your disposal, all worth a great deal more money to-day.

- OLYMPIC BATISTE 10c. yard. Worth to-day 14c.
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MARSHALL BROTHERS.

A LOT OF Remnants

White Piques,

Regular Price 35c. yd.

We offer them at

25c. yard.

Not Just Enough.

RUTH CAMERON.

"The simplest flowers with honied sweet are stowed. The smallest thing may happiness afford; A kindly word may give a mind repose, Which harshly-spoken might have led to blows. Naught is so small but it may good contain, Afford us pleasure or award us pain."



RUTH CAMERON

"Turn to your left, and then to your right," said the elevator man as he brought his car to a stop with a nice exactness that had a touch of the artist in it, "and be sure to give the door a shake. That knob turns hard, sometimes." To this generous batch of directions he added a courteous smile and I felt as if I had received a good measure, pressed down and shaken together and runnings over. What a pleasant feeling it does give to meet with someone who gives more than just enough to cover the law.

It was human kindness not bought and paid for courtesy.

The other day in a shop I had a similar experience. I was trying on two gowns. The saleswoman strongly advised me to buy the one which was less expensive, and then suggested a simple and ingenious way for me to alter and greatly improve the appearance of the gown. Of course the cynic may say that she was simply following the policy imposed on her by the shop in doing all she could please a customer. But I know better. There was an unmistakable vor of human kindness about her.

And as I left the shop, my heart glowed with the warmth which contact with one who gives more than just enough to cover the law always imparts.

A Simple But Helpful Courtesy. Once in awhile in car or train one comes across the person who, on seeing that two people who want to sit together are separated, will offer to exchange seats. But only once in awhile. The average person will sit stolidly watching the person beside him exchange glances with someone down the aisle and apparently never think of an exchange. And yet that exchange would not cause him any inconvenience beside the momentary one of making it.

Why Don't We Do These Things Often?

How strange that such courtesies are not offered more frequently, when they cost so little and help so much. That is what a friend of mine says: "These little things don't cost anything and they help make the world a little brighter. Might as well do them." So he does, and the world about him is indeed brighter for his presence.

To give a little more than just enough to cover the law, a little more courtesy, a little more service, a little more friendliness—it's not a half bad ideal, is it?

With My Letter Friends.

Question—I am a young woman. I have been compelled by my parents to marry an old man whom I do not love. I am almost a nervous wreck, but I am going to end it all soon. I am going away off where no one will know me. I am keeping it a secret. I am going on the stage and sing in concert. I have been saving up for some time to carry me through. That is the surprise I am going to go spring on my people. Am I wrong?—Worried Life.

To Arrive

Early next week by S. S. 100 brls. Apples. Stephano: 50 crates Cabbage. (No. 1 Reds.) 20 cases Calif. Oranges. 10 cases Lemons. 15 brls. Cranberries. Parsnips, Carrots, Beets. Also on hand:

Irish Creamery BUTTER,

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At the House.

Friday, April 7, 1916.

Mr. Hickman presented a petition asking that Triangle be made a port of call for the Labrador mail steamer. In supporting the petition he pointed out how advantageous it will be to the fishermen of Bay de Verde who go fishing to the Labrador coast, if the Government accedes to the request.

Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Stone gave notices of questions. A Bill to facilitate the marriage between British subjects residing in Newfoundland and British subjects residing in the United Kingdom was read a first time.

The Bills to Amend and Consolidate the Law Relating to Education; to Revise and Consolidate the General Public Statute Laws of the Colony; to Incorporate the Union Light and Power Company; to amend the Law Respecting Passenger Accommodation on Steamers and Sailing Vessels; for the Protection of Persons engaged in Trawl Fishing; for the Rebuilding of Carbonar and an Act Respecting Trading with the Enemy were given their third reading and sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence. The House then went into Committee on Bill "Weights and Measures Act, 1916," which was introduced by the Colonial Secretary. A couple of amendments were incorporated in the Bill.

Mr. Devereaux asked that the clause relating to measurement of oil be amended to protect the fishermen who were losers under the present system, but offered no amendment.

Mr. Coaker said that he had explained the oil gauging grievance to the House. If the fishermen suffered by the present system of cod oil gauging so did the buyers, as every buyer of oil in this country had to sell by the gauge as they bought it by the gauge, excepting the two principal exporters, Messrs. Bowring and Job, who sold by weight. Mr. Coaker asked Mr. Devereaux to suggest something that could be discussed and probably lead to a solution of the grievance.

Mr. Devereaux then got off a conglomerate of stuff and ended where he began. He said he knew the fishermen were treated unfairly in the sale of their oil, but could not give an explanation as to how or why.

Mr. Moulton who had a long experience in the selling of oil, endorsed the remarks of Mr. Coaker and said that the barrel or cask in which oil is gauged contained 2, 3 and 4 and an average of three gallons more than it gauged and the only way he saw of overcoming the difficulty was to make it law that the fishermen be paid for three gallons more than than the cask gauged.

Mr. Coaker supported Mr. Moulton and again asked Mr. Devereaux to offer some suggestion of a practical character and to stop twaddling. Mr. Walsh, the junior members for Placentia, got up and said the fishermen of the country lost fifty thousand dollars last year on account of the oil gauging system.

Mr. Coaker retorted "talk facts, something you know a little about and not your own imagination." Mr. Walsh then lost his temper and said Mr. Coaker knew the tricks about

the buying of oil and accused him of (to quote Mr. Walsh correctly) "upholding those who are robbing this country."

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lloyd) replied vigorously. No doubt he said, there was a strong feeling expressed but the outcome of it amounted to nothing. The insinuation thrown on this side of the House, he continued, is unworthy of the members who made it. It is absolutely unjustified by the expressions used from this side of the House, the present system for oil gauging has not been defended by the Opposition. He pointed out that earlier in the session the matter was expressed not by the member for Placentia (Mr. Devereaux) and the second member for Placentia (Mr. Walsh), but by the member for Twillingate (Mr. Coaker) when the House was told plainly that this matter had been considered by the Fishermen's Union for many years and that a solution of the difficulty had not been found. Mr. Lloyd referred to the remarks of the member for Burgeo, Mr. Moulton, who had offered a rough and ready means of reaching a solution. He repudiated the attempt made by the two Placentia members to create a splurge, without offering any suggestion. He intended to bring the matter to a head and moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and challenged the men on the other side to second or accept it.

Mr. Devereaux took back water and said that he did not wish to impute anything improper or for one moment doubt the sincerity of Mr. Coaker. He then said he was prepared to second Mr. Lloyd's proposition. His colleague, Mr. Walsh, staggered and broken down, remained reticent and if he felt ever so much inclined to say anything was unable, as he was so badly defeated. Mr. Currie, the member for Burin, was going to attempt to defend him, but lost courage, presumably as he knew nothing about oil gauging, although he represented a fishing district.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. Mr. Lloyd replied to Mr. Devereaux that there was no need of his seconding the motion. The motion could stand on his proposition. Mr. Devereaux had however been caught by the bait. Mr. Currie's report about hedging notwithstanding, Rule No. 126 of the House of Assembly reads:—A motion made in committee need not be seconded.

Mr. Cashin rose and said he wished to second Mr. Lloyd's motion, but in the same breath found favour with what Messrs. Devereaux and Walsh said.

Without further unnecessary delay Mr. Lloyd's motion was put and carried and the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee.

M. C. L. I.

The Methodist College Literary Institute met Thursday night at the usual time. As this was the annual meeting there was a large and enthusiastic gathering. The Secretary's report showed the Institute has had a successful year, while the Treasurer reported the Institute in good financial condition. These matters having been disposed of, the officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, W. White; 1st Vice-President, T. Soper; 2nd V.P., C. C. Pratt; Secretary, A. S. Butler; Asst. Secy., L. R. Curtis; Treasurer, W. Butt; Asst. Treas., A. H. Edgecombe; Librarian, W. Drover; Asst. Librarian, A. E. Parkins. Committeemen: Messrs. George Peters, R. Hearder and S. E. Whiteaway. Next week the annual dinner will be held, at which the Institute Honor Roll will be unveiled.

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LIGHT, HEAT, COMFORT!

The proprietor of one of the best known multiple shopping systems is credited with saying, "Give me any old shop, in any old street, and I'll guarantee to make it in twelve months the most widely known and best frequented shop in the district." He was asked to explain. Holding up three fingers he said, "I believe in the trinity of LIGHT, WARMTH, COMFORT. I should dazzle the moths until the candle drew them, I should bring them into a warm, comfortable shop, filled with a soft, pleasing radiance, and the rest is—well, mere child's play."

Mixed metaphors, perhaps, but expressive. Now we can more than imagine the kind of shop this well-known individual would open, for we pass it in almost every town—always a landmark to the street. No one fails to notice it. There is an indefinable air of welcome and invitation as one stands for a moment on the pathway and lets one's gaze travel inside it. The subdued, restful lighting effect that so charms because of its very unobtrusiveness, the absence of dark corners, the intangible feeling that if one would stop inside one would be sure of experiencing a delicious sense of warmth and comfort and cheerfulness—all these are part of its appeal. Truly a shop with an individuality.

We cordially invite all progressive business men to visit our showroom and see our latest Lighting and Heating Appliances, by the adoption of which the ideal outline in the above extract from a London paper may be easily secured. Our new RADIO X Lamp and GASTREAM Radiators fill all light and heat requirements.

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Outrage

Scathing British Retort to Threat—No Retaliation. A British White Paper containing further offers have passed between the British Governments and the American Embassies (London) regarding the Baralong case. Before summarizing the dealing with the passages bearing on the original German against the Baralong crew of a German ship published some time ago with Sir Edward Grey's German rejoinder, dated is now published, and the following threat:

The German Government include the final result of the situation to be that the Government leave the Baralong case unsolved. It with nothing but the and thereby rendered responsible for a crime, both the law of nations and principles of humanity. The original German man submarines now within one of the first fare—namely, that put out of action in order thereby on the carrying of the raiding, which is a crime recognized by the nations.

Seeing that the Government have refused for this shocking crime man Government, is obliged to take in the ment of the unexpected to apply the retaliation which the circumstances crime and to apply the measures which the of the case demanded.

The British Government On this, the British February 25th, says:

It is alleged that the Government "evidently" keep within one of the of warfare—namely, that once put out of action spared." The German Government error. It is true that the German methods of crime and to apply the German methods of Government's order. The German Government's order. The German Government's order. The German Government's order.

Were it otherwise, the German Government would ground for complaining consideration for it. The Admiralty reject it because, in their consistent with the

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